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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 12th, 1900

The decision of Sir JOHN WORRELL CARRINGTON, Kt., the Chief Justice of this Colony, in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction *In re King Hing Shing Kee ex parte Albert Ah Wee*, is most momentous in its results. For a long time the public of Hongkong and merchants in particular have been under the impression that Chinese shopkeepers and traders, carrying on business in this Colony and whether resident here or not were liable, on an act of bankruptcy being committed by them and as defined in section 4 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, to suffer the pillory of the Bankruptcy Court and if need be the severe penalties that may be inflicted therein; just as any other ordinary subject of Her Majesty the Queen. But in this respect it appears that the general mercantile community are greatly mistaken, for a Chinaman non-resident in the Colony although carrying on business here is above and beyond our Bankruptcy law and is allowed to defeat and hinder his creditors at his own sweet will.

The case of the *King Hing Shing Kee ex parte Albert Ah Wee* is destined to be productive of further results, either by the alteration of the now existing law or by further complications on the learned judgment delivered here. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—

On the 28th March, 1900, the petitioning creditor ALBERT AH WEE petitioned the Court for a Receiving Order of the Estate of the Debtor. Firm, alleging that within four months before the presentation of his petition each of the eight partners of the debtor firm had departed from his dwelling house or otherwise absented himself, or had begun to keep house with intent

to defeat or delay his creditors. The Petition followed closely the wording of Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, section 4, and a more flagrant act of bankruptcy as defined in this section, if true, it would be difficult to conceive. But at this stage of the proceedings Mr. RASON appeared for four of the Debtor partners and filed a Notice of Motion that the Creditor's Petition be dismissed on the ground that his Clients are Chinese subjects, domiciled and resident in China, out of the Jurisdiction of the Hongkong Court, and therefore the Court of Bankruptcy had no jurisdiction over them. One of the absentee partners on affidavit went further and declared that none of the four partners referred to had within a year next preceding the presentation of the Petition by Mr. A. AH WEE ordinarily resided in Hongkong, and that none of them had within four months before that date committed any act of bankruptcy. The Notice of Motion was duly heard and Mr. RASON quoted numerous cases on the question of service out of the Jurisdiction and relied strongly on the cases *In re Savers Ex parte Blain*, *In re Pearson*, *Ex parte Pearson* (1892) and *In re A. B. and Co.* (1900) to establish the non-responsibility and freedom from process of his Chinese Clients.

It is not our intention to wade through all the intricacies of the Bankruptcy Law involved in these cases, wherein it was ruled that no foreigner resident without the jurisdiction of the English Courts could be declared a bankrupt according to the English law, although he might have property upon British soil. His Lordship the Chief Justice in his learned judgment briefly summarized the effects of these decisions in the following words:—"The effect of these decisions is that a foreigner who is resident out of the jurisdiction of the English Courts cannot be made a bankrupt unless he has committed 'an act of bankruptcy in England'; that the word 'a debtor' in the Act must be taken to mean a debtor properly subject to the English Bankruptcy Laws; that 'section 6 of the Act does not come into operation unless the debtor is within section 4'; and that if the case is within section 4 'it must also be brought within section 6.'"

When for sections 4 and 6 of the English Bankruptcy Act we read sections 4 and 6 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, with some slight modifications on section 6 of our local ordinance, we have a clear exposition of the local bankruptcy law with respect to foreigners as it stands at present.

We cannot help but discern in His Lordship's judgment that he is forced by the decisions in the above cases to certain conclusions and we surmise that it is the acumen of the lawyer combating with the man of sound commonsense, for *In re A. B. & Co.* Sir JOHN W. CARRINGTON quotes the judgment on the appeal of Lindley, Master of the Rolls:—"I will not say what view I might have been inclined to take if it were not for the previous decisions of this Court which are binding upon us. But having regard for these decisions I think this appeal must fail." *In re A. B. & Co.* is still undisposed of and will shortly be heard on appeal before the House of Lords. Let us hope that the House of Lords will take a commonsense view of the position of foreigners trading in Britain and submit them to the same jurisdiction as British subjects are forced to obey. But while perhaps there may be some difference of opinion as to the advisability of altering the Bankruptcy Law with respect to foreigners trading in England; inasmuch as, compared with the general body of the population, they are comparatively few and even if they intended to defraud their English creditors the amount of mischief done would be relatively small, to say nothing of the fact that in the cases above quoted the foreigners involved belonged to highly civilized states, and doubtless, if the English Bankruptcy Law was found insufficient to protect English creditors, other machinery, although elaborate, could be put in motion; yet we maintain that in a Colony like Hongkong, so near and accessible to the frontiers of China—at the best a semi-civilized and Asiatic state, the Bankruptcy Law of England as applied to foreigners or too close a similarity of the same, is unsuited to the requirements of this Colony or for the well-being of its commercial credit.

The European Merchants of Hongkong form a very small minority among an alien and Asiatic population. They must be protected as trustful creditors by every means at the disposal of the Hongkong Government, and, as Sir JOHN W. CARRINGTON has shown in his recent judgment that the Bankruptcy Law is weak, it is imperatively necessary at the earliest conceivable date to strengthen the position of honest and industrious creditors like Mr. ALBERT AH WEE by improved legislation, and so strengthen commercial credit by bringing within the scope of the Bankruptcy Law of this Colony those Chinamen, partners in existing Chinese firms of Hongkong but resident beyond its jurisdiction, who are prepared to take every share in the profits of local firms, but when their firm is in difficulties decline to assume any of its responsibilities.

In the 24-hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported eight fresh cases of plague and nine deaths.

Feeling almost overcome by the heat, a Chinaman at Cheung Chau on Tuesday procured some herbs with the object of making himself a cooling drink. He made a decoction and found out when it was too late that he had made a mistake, having got hold of some poisonous herbs. He died before assistance could reach him.

One of the boy gardeners in the employ of the Botanical and Afforestation department was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing 50 feet of hemp rope, and a marine hawk to whom it was sold was charged with receiving stolen property. The former was sentenced to two months' hard labour and the latter was fined \$25 or six weeks.

The other week three men attacked a party in a sampan in Kowloon Bay and so battered one of the occupants—an old man—that he has not been able to leave the Hospital yet. One man was caught, and was discovered to be a man who had been banished. He was accordingly severely dealt with, being sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for returning from banishment and six months for being concerned in the attack on the sampan. The other two men have now been arrested and were brought up at the Magistracy yesterday. One of the occupants of the sampan came across one of the two at Hung Hom. She informed a Chinese constable and the man was arrested. Subsequently, in consequence of a statement made by him, the other man was secured.

Towards the latter end of last week a man named Lai Sam was lodged in gaol on a charge of being a member of a Triad Society. He was remanded until yesterday, when, however, he was dead and buried. At the enquiry Dr. Thomson said the deceased was admitted to the Hospital at nine o'clock on Monday morning. He was very much emaciated and suffering from a long-standing cough and expectorating blood. He diagnosed chronic tubercular disease of the lungs, and the man was retained in Hospital. He seemed to improve during the day, but at half-past five on Tuesday morning the hospital warder found him in a dying condition, and he died a few minutes later. On making a post mortem examination the doctor found extensive tubercular disease involving both lungs. The cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis. A verdict to the effect that death was the result of natural causes was returned.

Mr. Hazeland has held an enquiry touching the death of the seven persons who lost their lives through the landslide at West Point last week, when several houses in New Street collapsed and the inmates were buried in the debris. Evidence of identification was given and Dr. Thomson, who made the post mortem examinations, deposed that suffocation was the cause of death in each case. Isidore Xavier said:—"I am assistant engineer in the Public Works department. I went down to see the accident on the morning of the 2nd inst. at 3.30. I found that a great mass of decomposed granite with boulders and earth weighing about 500 tons had detached itself from an almost perpendicular bank of 80 feet in height at the back of Nos. 4, 6, and 8, New Street. It smashed the main back-wall and strained the whole of the houses opposite to such an extent that all the party and front walls are cracked and remain a danger to the public at large. We have served notices on the owners to have them pulled down or shored up. Above this bank and about 30 feet from its edge is the building of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. On examination I found that about half the rain-water from the roof of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building and the compound comes down the face of this bank. This no doubt caused the slip, the water finding its way between the mass of decomposed granite and the earth. The enquiry was closed. Mr. Hazeland will make his report to the Attorney-General."

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps has sustained a serious loss by the death of Sergeant-Major Watling, who has been connected with the Corps since 1893. Mr. Watling had not been well for some time, being subject to acute attacks of malaria fever. Quite recently he was a patient in the Peak Hospital, but last week he was going about the city. On Sunday, however, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. An acute attack of pneumonia superadded, and early yesterday morning he died. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and four children. Before coming to Hongkong Mr. Watling was in the Royal Sussex Regiment, with which he saw service in India. He purchased his discharge and came to Hongkong as a clerk in the Army Service Corps. In May, 1893, the deceased joined the Volunteer Corps as a gunner in the Field Battery, being promoted to the rank of corporal a few days later. On 25th November he was made Sergeant, and on 6th October in the following year was promoted to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant. On 1st January, 1899, he was elected Corps Quartermaster Sergeant and on the reorganization of the Corps was made Sergeant-Major. His remains were interred at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of members of the Volunteer Corps, the Commandant (Lieut.-Col. Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C. M. G.), the second in command (Major A. Chapman), and the Acting Adjutant (Lieut. A. Stewart) being among those present. The band of the R. W. F. was also in attendance. The Rev. G. J. Williams was the officiating minister. Three volleys were fired over the grave, the firing party containing representatives of all the different units in the corps. After the funeral the Commandant delivered an appropriate address at the Volunteer Headquarters touching on the deceased's good qualities and expressing the opinion that it would be difficult to fill his place.

The English Mail of the 9th June was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

The German gunboat *Itie* was due at Shanghai on the 7th inst. and preparations were being made to give her a suitable reception.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is reported by the *Daily Telegraph* to have decided not to seek re-election to the House of Commons, owing to advanced age and failing health.

News was received at Shanghai on the 6th by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire of the death from fever in hospital at Chefoo of Mr. L. J. Hughes, master of the Chinese Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tungchow*.

At Tientsin, on the 1st inst., Mr. C. W. Campbell, Consul at Wuchow, who accompanied Admiral Seymour's relief expedition, was sniped, and slightly wounded in the left foot, the bullet passing through.

It is reported that the foreign residents of Amoy have passed a resolution to apply, in case of emergency to the Japanese authorities for protection. Troops from the Formosa garrison are ready to start at a moment's notice.

The U. S. transport *Logan* left Nagasaki harbour on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. for Taku. On the 4th the cruiser *Brooklyn* arrived at Nagasaki from Hongkong, and taking in coal and stores prepared to leave on or about the 8th. Another U. S. first-class cruiser, the *Oulga*, 7,000 tons, is said to be coming to Nagasaki from the States via Yokohama.

With reference to the report of the 6th inst. that Consul-General Warren at Shanghai had confirmed the rumour of the Peking massacre, our contemporary the *China Mail* published last night the following telegram, dated Shanghai, June 11:—"Editor *China Mail*, Hongkong.—Your issue of July sixth not true that I confirmed news as therein stated. I have no authentic news regarding British in Peking. Please publish this immediately.—WARREN, Consul-General."

At a meeting of Kowloon members of the Volunteer Corps held on Tuesday evening, Sir John Carrington (Commandant) presiding, the advisability of having drills on the Peninsula and arranging for suitable premises as a depot was considered. Lieutenants Sayer and Skinner, Sergeants Smythe, Rutter and Graham, Corporals Ritchie and Hursthouse and Privates Stewart and Emmett were appointed a committee to draw up a detailed scheme and circulate it for further consideration.

Preparations are being made at Macao for a special dinner and a grand Ball to be given at the "Club Union" for the reception of the new Governor H.E. Sankor Horta e Costa at a date to be duly notified hereafter. It is hoped that both dinner and ball will be a great success, as Mr. Carlos d'Assumpcao, the President of the Club, is energetically directing all the arrangements for the occasion, with the aid of the other members of the Committee. It is also said that a grand Ball will take place at Government House on the arrival of the Governor.

Mr. Consul Wilkinson in his report on the trade of Ningpo for 1899 gives the gross value of the trade for the year at HK. Tls. 16,365,432, imports reaching HK. Tls. 12,051,081, and exports HK. Tls. 4,314,351. The total trade falls short of that of two years only, 1895 and 1896, while imports are the highest on record. "In other words the loss to Ningpo consequent on the opening of Hangchow as a treaty port (October 1, 1896) has already almost been made good." Of the total value of £1,707,236 for imports to Ningpo during the year, British possessions claim £56,642, other foreign countries £70,193, and Chinese ports £1,580,401. "British Possessions," explains Mr. Wilkinson, mean, in this case, Hongkong only; "the goods there carried were chiefly, if not entirely, sugar—sugar produced for the most part around Swatow, but gaining by manipulation in Hongkong the privileges of a foreign article." The other foreign countries were Formosa (sugar), and Japan (coal). "Chinese ports" practically mean Shanghai, which supplies the great bulk of Ningpo's imports. The imports of sugar has increased both in quantity and value since 1899; brown shows 178,319 cwt. against 136,307, white 42,083 against 37,230, and refined 124,722 against 104,644. Medicines remain at a high figure; tobacco, oil, and wax show fair increases. Rice has fallen to a third of the quantity imported in 1899—a good sign, for Ningpo has only to import largely in bad years. Cotton piece-goods in 1899 only fell a little short of the record year, 1896. English, Indian, and Japanese yarns all advanced. Woollens reached the highest figure since 1892, though still of no great value. Exports showed a steady improvement, though the opening of Hangchow has made a great difference to Ningpo. The transit trade inland continues to increase. In shipping, the British merchant fleet numbered 170 steamers of 214,322 tons. Japan had six vessels and Germany one. Chinese shipping continues to gain on British, but with the actual working and extension of the inland waters concession affairs will change. The attempts to open mines have been successfully resisted by the natives, and the Ningpo-Hangchow-Shanghai railway is still in the air. The chief local improvement is the opening of a band on the south-east face of the settlement.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 11th July, 10.34 p.m.

## NO AUTHENTIC NEWS.

There is no authentic news to hand about Peking. Newchwang is expected to be attacked by the Chinese.

LONDON, 10th July, 7.50 p.m.

## JAPAN IMPOSES NO CONDITIONS FOR AID IN CHINA.

Mr. Brodriek has announced in the House of Commons that Japan imposed no conditions in undertaking to despatch a force to Peking.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 10th July, 7.50 p.m.

## SURRENDER OF TRANSVAAL OFFICIALS.

The officer commanding at Heilbron reports that the Transvaal Secretary of State, the Attorney, and other Boer officials have surrendered to the British.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 9th July.

## DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The Emperor of Germany went on board the flagship of the squadron sailing for China at Kiel and delivered a farewell address to the officers and men.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Buller has occupied Dornberg, a group of kopjes near Wimbarg, from which the Boers have been frequently harassing our convoys.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.  
Another troopship—the *Palamotta*—arrived from Calcutta yesterday with the right wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry (360 rank and file) and details. She left for the north at about six o'clock in the evening.

Colonel Bertie will probably leave for the north on Saturday.  
The *Arcturion*, from the Pacific, has been ordered to China. She is a 2nd class cruiser of 4,300 tons displacement, launched in 1882, has deck armour of 1½ in., ten 6 in. Q.F. guns, eight 3 pr., six muzzle-loaders, two light guns, and four torpedo tubes. Her speed is 16½ knots.

JAPANESE STEAMERS CHARTERED.  
The Japanese Government have chartered close on 20 steamers for transport purposes. Among these is the *Hinghai Maru*, which left Hongkong for Japan on Tuesday.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.  
The *N.C. Daily News* Tientsin correspondent sends via Chefoo details of the bombardment and relief of Tientsin. The news is considerably delayed by having to travel by the roundabout route. The first letter in our contemporary's issue of the 7th inst. is dated Tientsin, 28th June, and reports that Tientsin had all the appearance of a besieged town. Provisions were scarce, buildings ruined, the improvised hospitals full of sick and wounded, and there were no native servants. Sniping was constantly going on.

THE FIGHTING.  
The bombardment lasted six days, from June 17th to 23rd. The relieving force of 300 British and 1,700 Russians fought their way from the point at which the railway was interrupted. Three miles from Tientsin they met the American relief force which had started, 300 strong, three days previously. They were in the direst straits, but now, uniting the forces, the combined troops succeeded in reaching Tientsin. The Chinese attacking forces numbered 12,000, of whom the majority were General Nieh's foreign-drafted men from Latai, who are well armed with Mausers and artillery. This artillery was posted at a fort in the native city at Tientsin, which had been built unknown to the foreign attaches and commanded the foreign settlements. This fort contained a big gun, called by the Europeans during the bombardment the "Empress Dowager," and three smaller guns. The "Empress Dowager" fired about 500 shots, and no house escaped damage. Only three civilians were killed, however. One day there was continuous bombardment for twelve hours, and the women and children were sheltered in the Gordon Hall and the cellars of the neighbouring houses. The hardest fighting took place at the Railway Station, where, of 2,000 Russians engaged, 500 were wounded and killed on the 18th of June. A force of 500 Russians went to the relief of 200 of their comrades, who were a few miles out on the railway. They were

unsuccessful, and returned on the 20th of June, fortunately just in time for the important battle at Tientsin.

The Chinese are showing a determination and resource with which they have not previously been credited. They almost overcame the defenders.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S RETURN.  
Directly Tientsin was relieved preparations were made to aid Admiral Seymour. On the morning of the 25th June 1,000 mixed troops, under a Russian colonel, marched to Heikow, ten miles north of Tientsin, where Admiral Seymour occupied the Arsenal. This Arsenal was at once destroyed. It was found to contain millions of cartridges, thousands of arms, and even surgical bandages. Next morning (26th) Admiral Seymour entered Tientsin again. He had lost 60 killed. The number of wounded was 210, who were suffering greatly. They had to be carried on improvised stretchers, made of rifles and sticks. Altogether there are 500 wounded in the hospitals of Tientsin now. The Queen's Jubilee Hospital, being in an exposed position in the Extra Concession, is useless.

PEIYANG ARSENAL TAKEN.  
On the 27th it was decided to take the important Peiyang Arsenal, three miles from Tientsin. A force of English, Russians, French, Italians and Germans, to the number of about 3,000, were concerned in the attack which lasted five hours. The magazine was finally destroyed. The Chinese are now unable to obtain ammunition, except from Nanking, Shanghai and Poochow. In this action about 70 were wounded, and twelve killed, principally Russians.

THE POSITION.  
The present position is that the native city is half burnt, while the French Settlement has suffered most during the bombardment, owing to its exposed position. In the district near the Railway Station the inhabitants are principally Chinese, and in consequence it was deemed necessary, as a measure of safety, to burn the houses.

The river, which is the source of the European water supply, is filled with corpses. There has been no rain, and there are no crops. There is every prospect of pestilence and famine.

THE POSITION AT PEKING.  
The *N.C. Daily News* Tientsin correspondent on the 28th reports the arrival of a native courier from Peking, who bore the following letter, addressed to the officer commanding any European troops:—

"Besieged in British Legation. Situation desperate. Make haste. Sunday, 4 p.m."

"R. HART."  
The last two words are doubly underlined and are followed by notes of explanation, and the two preceding words underlined once. When questioned by Captain Wingate, the Intelligence Officer, the courier said the message referred to last Sunday (24th June).

He went on to say that five or six days before his departure the German Minister and the German Interpreter, as they were proceeding to the Tsungli Yamen, were attacked by Chinese soldiers. The Minister received four wounds, but managed to reach the yamen. There he was subsequently found dead by the German troops sent to the rescue. The Interpreter was wounded.

IN THE BRITISH LEGATION.  
All the civilians were inside the British Legation, the women and children being unhurt. Provisions, however, were scarce, and ammunition extremely so. One British officer and six men were wounded, and five soldiers killed, while the Italians, Dutch, French, and Russians lost one man killed of each nationality, and several wounded.

THE GATES OF THE CITY.  
Only the English, French and German Legations were unhurt. Nearly all the houses in the Chinese city had been destroyed. The inner gate of the Imperial city had been captured by Boxers. The central gate of the Tartar city was held by Germans, with two guns captured from the Chinese. The other gate was occupied by Chinese also with guns.

It was reported that there were 20,000 troops under Tung Fu-shiang between Peking and Tientsin; also 10,000 men under Chen Tse-lin.

PRINCE CHING.  
The Empress Dowager had fled to the Summer Palace, and there was no news of the Emperor. Prince Ching, with two or three thousand troops, was fighting the Boxers, who wished to capture him. Strangely enough it was reported that his rival, Prince Tuan, was helping him.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.  
The *Shanghai Mercury* correspondent confirms the item about Prince Ching. Writing on the 28th inst. he says:—  
Prince Ching was exerting all his influence with a view to saving the lives of the Ambassadors from the attacks of the Imperial troops and Boxers. Three attempts upon them had already been repulsed with heavy losses. Some of the Imperial troops view the attacks upon the Legations with indifference. The sympathy of the merchant classes in Peking was generally with the besieged, who they were surreptitiously supplying with ample provisions. The internal affairs of the Palace were very much disturbed. Prince Ching had requested his own deputation rather than that the lives of the Ministers should be sacrificed, and was constantly warning the Empress Dowager of the ultimate result of allowing them to be harmed.

PRINCE TUAN OBITUARY.  
Prince Tuan has assumed all responsibility and says that he will desolate Tientsin and recapture the Taku forts. The Empress Dowager had been compelled to return to her Palace. She, with Prince Ching, had become alarmed at the want of success attending their attempts to combat Prince Tuan's influence, and induce the Imperial troops to fire on the Boxers. The provincial-Chinese acknowledge a state of war and accept the position with characteristic indifference. Prince Tuan



spoke disparagingly of the Chinese soldiers hitherto engaged, and was confident that he was capable of retreating upon the Europeans.

**THE SECOND ATTACK ON TIENSIN.**  
The same correspondent writes:—With the object of drawing forth the Chinese snipers and small forces of the enemy in the immediate vicinity of the Tientsin Settlement, a combined reconnaissance was made yesterday morning, the 1st inst., by the allied Powers. A hundred Russians advanced two miles to the northward and stationed a small force to the north-east, about a mile dividing the two bodies. Owing to a misunderstanding between the Generals, the departure of other troops was delayed, with the result that the Russians were vigorously attacked by Imperial Chinese troops from the native city. The Russians, however, maintained their positions with few casualties until reinforcements arrived. In the meantime the Chinese bombarded the settlement with heavy guns posted upon the city walls, and shelling by the artillery lasted two hours, with, however, but slight damage to the foreigners. Whilst the attention of the Europeans was concentrated upon the action to the northward of the settlement and before their arrangements had been completed, large numbers of Chinese troops adroitly moved from the eastern part of the native city and opened a heavy rifle fire from impenetrable cover within a hundred yards of the French Settlement.

#### HEAVY FIRE AND SHOOTING—HONGKONG REGIMENT ENGAGED.

Heavy fighting occurred at the pontoon bridge on the occasion of the last attack, and this portion of the city is deserted. A few Russians under cover held the bridge in the teeth of continuous galling Chinese fire until the arrival of two more companies of Russians, when the Chinese gradually retreated towards the city, firing continuously but with little effect. The British and other force had taken protective positions and were unable to reply owing to the invisibility of the enemy, who were hiding behind the salt stacks which lined the opposite bank of the river. Late in the afternoon the firing abated, but sniping continued, one civilian being injured. The Hongkong Regiment and Japanese troops inflicted loss on a small number of Chinese hiding in a neighbouring village. The Russian casualties were heavy, and those of the enemy slight, no British loss being reported.

**LARGE CHINESE FORCES.**  
The above movement on the part of the Chinese confirms the presence of large numbers of them, as otherwise the attack would have been an absolute failure. The situation is obscure. The river is open from Taku. 1,200 additional troops, chiefly French and Annamites, have arrived.

**A RUNNER AND SOME RUMOURS.**  
At some date between the 1st and 5th inst. it appears that a Chinese runner reached Tientsin who stated that at the time of his departure (the date of which is not given) Japanese subjects to the number of twenty-five, together with three hundred native converts, were occupying the residence of Prince Su, opposite the British Legation, from which it is separated by the river, and is distant about one hundred yards.

Among the rumours current is one that 100 modern Krupp guns are mounted on the walls of Peking.

It is estimated that the Chinese troops massed at Tungchow, Peitang and Yangtsun total 50,000 men.

A document has been found at Tientsin offering Viceroy Chang Chih-tung complete armaments and officers for an army corps for £453,000. The document was signed, "British Resident for East." The agent of the home manufacturers says that armaments and officers could be landed in four months, and would be on a war footing in eight months.

The alleged cause of the arrest of some of the influential Chinese at Tientsin, who have hitherto been regarded as friends to reform, is that they have been communicating with the enemy by means of carrier pigeons, evidently carefully trained for some time.

According to the *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent a censorship has been established over the messages of British newspaper correspondents, but not yet on those of others.

#### CONSULS' REPORTED ADVICE.

Japanese papers publish the following official telegram, dated Chefoo, 30th ult.:—"The foreign Consuls at Tientsin have advised their respective Governments to communicate to the Chinese Government in the following sense:—That in the event of any one of the foreign representatives in Peking receiving any injury, the troops of the allied Powers would be instructed to destroy the Imperial tombs in Peking." It is to be trusted that this threat is meant in *terrorem*, and that we shall not actually see a repetition of acts like the burning of the Summer Palace at Peking. The desecration of the Mahdi's tomb with Lord Kitchener's consent was a sufficiently barbarous act, but it had the justification that the tomb was certain to be used as a place of pilgrimage if left standing and would perpetuate the false prophet's memory. The destruction of the graves of the Chinese Imperial family will serve no such purpose and is not in act worthy of civilised nations.

#### KIAOCHOW.

An *Osaka Asahi* telegram from Shanghai on the 1st inst. gives the following account of disturbances in the neighbourhood of Kiaochow:—

A railway construction party in the vicinity of Knaoni, about 17 or 18 miles west of Kiaochow, was attacked by a mob on the 29th ult., and Mr. Hildebrand and five other foreigners were murdered. Desperate fighting took place in which a large number of Chinese were killed. Numerous houses were burnt down.

The other foreigners were hard pressed, but managed to escape to Tsing-tao. The Chinese troops commenced to plunder the houses.

#### THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

##### NEWS VIA CAPE TOWN.

##### RESIGNATION OF MR. SCHREINER.

Parli. Cape Colony, 16th June. At to-day's meeting of the Afrikaander Bond Congress, a letter was read from the late Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, announcing his resignation, and describing the cause of the difference between himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet, which left no other course open to him.

The Congress adopted a resolution, expressing thanks to the Premier for his services to the country, but endorsing the opposition of the Bond members of Parliament to the measures supported by Mr. Schreiner.

##### POLITICAL CRISIS AT THE CAPE.

London, 16th June.

It is dawned on Great Britain that, unless this is carefully and satisfactorily set straight, the pacification of South Africa may be indefinitely delayed. The putting down of a possible anti-British agitation in Cape Colony, similar to that which has existed for a century in Ireland, but without the physical force element, is recognized as being a far more serious task than outflanking the Boers.

A prominent Free State, with British sympathies, but with many relatives on the Sgr. and Bond side, said to a representative of the Associated Press, that he believed that the Bond Party would break out into armed revolt to-day, were it not so easy to obtain as they were before the commencement of the war. He has only just come to England from the Cape, and, though opposed to the Bondites, is respected and trusted by them.

The gravity of the issues depending upon a solution of the situation caused by Mr. Schreiner's resignation of the Premiership of Cape Colony, can perhaps be better gauged by this Free State's candid opinion than by any censored statement from Cape Town.

The English papers devote many editorials to the question. Those who are inspired show no desire to have Sir John Gordon Spragg in sole power, and Mr. Schreiner in fact that it is a rank, for, apart from the fact that it is doubtful if he can maintain his majority, the opinion prevails at the Colonial Office, and is expressed by almost everybody coming from the Cape, regardless of political faith, that Sir John Spragg is utterly untried in the present crisis. Some of the other English papers, which are not inspired, notably the *Globe*, bitterly deprecate begging Mr. Schreiner to continue in office, or even to help out in the dilemma, drawing scathing parallels between his utterances and actions, before and after the issue of war was assured. Those who know Cape politics thoroughly tell the *Asiatic* Press, that if Mr. Cecil Rhodes could reassert his former influence over Mr. Schreiner, all would be well. But Mr. Rhodes is in Rhodesia, and Mr. Schreiner has recently expressed himself as being as bitterly vindictive as ever, even when he considered to be Mr. Rhodes' friend of faith with the Bond Party.

##### THEY'RE THE STUMBLING-BLOCK.

The *London* Marquis correspondent of the *Times* says: "It appears that Steyn and not Kruger is now the stumbling-block in the way of the surrender of the Burghers. Shortly after the British entry into Pretoria, Mr. Kruger proposed to re-open the peace negotiations. Mr. Steyn, bearing in mind that his former advice was scouted, demurred to this, and pointed out that, according to the treaty between the Republics, neither could conclude peace without the other. Mr. Kruger, equally unwilling to incur the charge of a breach of faith, had to continue the war. Nothing farther is known regarding the rumoured peace negotiations, but it is a matter of absolute certainty that Mr. Kruger favours peace on almost any terms, but dislikes personally to take an initiative, that would involve unconditional surrender."

##### THE WRECK OF THE "OREGON."

The following telegram from Shanghai was published as an extra by the *Jiji* on the 30th ult.:—"The U.S. battleship *Oregon* (10,287 tons), flagship of the U.S. squadron, struck a rock, hitherto unknown to mariners, three miles off the Hankow light-house in the vicinity of Chefoo, at 2 p.m. on the 25th, on her way to Taku, and is a total loss. The casualties are not yet known. Favourable weather prevailed at the time of the accident. The spot where the *Oregon* was wrecked, curiously enough, must be somewhere in the vicinity of the *Tokyo-maru* which arrived here on Monday, says the *Nagasaki Press*, confirm the above unfortunate news. It seems that at the time of the accident the *Oregon* was on her way from Manila to Taku with about 1,000 soldiers on board. Steamers and lighters have been despatched from Chefoo to render assistance and take off the troops. The last despatch received at Shanghai stated that four large war-vessels from Taku had arrived on the scene and were endeavouring to haul the stranded battleship off the rocks. It was feared, however, that their efforts would be futile and that the splendid battleship would become a total wreck. A telegram was received at the U.S. Consulate, Shanghai, on the 6th inst., stating that the U.S. battleship *Oregon*, reported 'badly ashore', has been successfully floated off."

##### EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamer *Ettrickdale*, sailed 7th July. For New York:—70 bales rattanware, 15 boxes nut oil, 2,975 packages merchandise.

Per steamer *Armenia*, sailed 7th July. For New York:—4 cases bristles, 10 cases preserves, 18 cases woodware, 30 cases fans, 30 cases paper, 41 cases paper, 52 cases human hair, 64 packages cases, 100 cases soap, 100 cases Saigon cassia, 140 cases Chinaware, 201 cases essential oil, 221 packages lambchew, 258 cases blackwoodware, 414 packages rattanware, 705 bales bamboo, 523 cases nut oil, 1,700 packages cassia, 1,921 packages crackers, 3,977 packages sundries.

A COMMERCIAL CHASTENING. The well known Lachig Company's Extract now bears, in addition to the blue signature J. V. LIEBIG, a new name made from the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.'s initials—LEMCO. Such a simple device to prevent mistakes we wonder was not thought of before.

#### THE DIARY OF THE WAR.

Oct. 9.—Transvaal ultimatum presented.

Oct. 10.—British Agent instructed to apply for his passport.

Oct. 11.—War begins.

Oct. 12.—Natal invaded by Boers.

Oct. 14.—Boers advance on Kimberley and Mafeking.

Oct. 20.—Battle of Dundee, near Glencoe. 4,000 Boers defeated. Enemy's position stormed and four guns captured. Part of a squadron of 18th Hussars and Mounted Infantry Dublin Fusiliers captured.

Oct. 21.—Battle at Elands Laagte. Boers defeated and dispersed. Two guns captured and many prisoners.

Oct. 24.—Sir George White repulsed. Free State force at Bloemfontein, seven miles from Ladysmith.

Oct. 30.—Battles of Tugela's Farm and Nicholson's Nek. British Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers and Battalion Gloucester Regiment taken prisoners by Boers.

Nov. 23.—Battle of Belmont. Boers defeated with loss of stores and ammunition.

Nov. 25.—Battle at Gras Pan (Enslin). Boers defeated with heavy loss.

Nov. 28.—Methuen engages Boers at Modder River and drives the enemy from their position.

Dec. 10.—Gatacre, misled by his guides, in an attack on Stormberg suffers serious reverse.

Dec. 11.—Battle of Magersfontein. Attack fails, with heavy British loss.

Dec. 15.—General Buller in an attempt to force the passage of two drifts near Colenso meets with a serious reverse. Eleven guns lost.

Dec. 16.—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff.

Dec. 31.—General French defeats Boers occupying positions round Colesburg.

Jan. 1.—Lieut. Colonel Picher defeats Boer commando at Sunnyside, north-west of Belmont, capturing Boer laager and taking forty prisoners.

Jan. 3.—Boer attack on Mollens and Cyphergat repulsed.

Jan. 4.—General Buller repulses Boer attack near Colesburg.

Jan. 6.—General White at Ladysmith attacked by Boers in great force. Boers repulsed after a hard fight.

Jan. 11.—Buller seizes point on Tugela at Potgieters Drift.

Jan. 15.—Boers attack French near Rensburg, and are repulsed.

Jan. 16.—Lyttelton's Brigade crosses the Tugela at Potgieters Drift.

Jan. 17.—Sir Charles Warren crosses at a point five miles higher up.

Jan. 20.—Warren's and Clerly's forces encounter Boers near Action House. Smart action ensues; strong Boer positions taken.

Jan. 21.—Spion Kop occupied by Warren.

Jan. 24.—Spion Kop abandoned with heavy British loss.

Jan. 27.—Warren's and Dundonald's forces withdrawn to the southern bank of the Tugela.

Feb. 4.—Macdonald seizes Koodoosburg Drift, twenty miles from Modder River.

Feb. 5.—Buller advances across the Tugela at two points, seizing Vaal Krantz.

Feb. 6.—French's position near Potfontein attacked.

Feb. 7.—Gatacre attacked near Sterkstroom.

Feb. 8.—Buller abandons Vaal Krantz and retreats across the Tugela.

Feb. 9.—Macdonald abandons Koodoosburg Drift and returns to Modder River.

Feb. 12.—Clement's force falls back on Rensburg; French seizes Dekel's Drift on the Riet River; two divisions encamped.

Feb. 13.—Crossings of the Modder forced at several points by French and Gordon; five Boer laagers captured.

Feb. 15.—Siege of Kimberley raised. Boers dispersed and pursued by French and Kelly-Kenny, who capture many prisoners and 100 wagons. Clements evacuates Rensburg, retreating to Arand.

Feb. 16.—Brabant drives Boers from Dordrecht.

Feb. 18.—Buller turns Boer flank at Chierley, driving the enemy across the Tugela from a strong position and capturing camps, supplies, and ammunition.—Dordrecht recaptured by British.—Kenny-Kenny catches retreating Boers under Cronje at Koodoosburg Drift, near Paardeberg. Drift, and shells the enemy's laager. Heavy losses on both sides.

Feb. 19.—Hlangwane Hill taken, and Colenso re-occupied.—Shelling of the Koodoosburg laager continues, and Cronje asks for armistice which Kitchener refuses.

Feb. 20.—Bombardment of Koodoosburg continues, and Boers drive off reinforcements in all directions.

Feb. 21.—Further bombardment of Cronje's laager. Boers refuse Robert's offer of safe conduct to women and children.—Fifth Division crosses the Tugela, silencing all the enemy's guns.

Feb. 22.—Cronje still bombarded.

Feb. 23.—British forces draw in closer to Cronje's laager.—De Wet's reinforcements defeated.

Feb. 27.—Cronje's forces with guns surrender unconditionally.—On the Tugela, Buller captures Pieters Hill, thus driving the enemy's last position, and capturing the main position.

Feb. 28.—Dundonald, with Natal Carbineers and Composite Regiment, enters Ladysmith, and Buller reports country clear.—Clements occupies Colesburg.

March 1.—Buller enters Ladysmith.

March 4.—Brabant captures Boer position at Labachangene Nek.

March 5.—Gatacre enters Stormberg without opposition.—Two Republics offer to stop the war on Great Britain recognizing their independence.

March 7.—Roberts turns the flank of Boers, under De Wet and Delany, near Poplar Grove, occupying a position at Oosfontein, and capturing enemy flocks, leaving a Krupp gun and tents and waggons.

March 10.—Roberts pursuing his victory, overtakes Boers at Driftenburg, and carries enemies position, over a hundred Boer dead being left on the ground.

March 11.—Roberts' forward march continues, unopposed by Boers.—Roberts protests to Steyn and Kruger against firing on the white flag, Lord Salisbury replies to Boer offer of peace in the negative.

March 12.—Roberts forces press forward, and French seizes two hills commanding Bloemfontein.

March 13.—Bloemfontein occupied and British flag hoisted over the President's House.

March 15.—Gatacre and Clements cross the Orange River.

March 16.—Springfontein occupied by British, opening up railway communication with Bloemfontein.

March 17.—A number of Free State commandos surrender.

March 19.—Kruger replies to Roberts denying that what has been fired upon.

March 21.—General Buller's 6,000 men makes good his retreat from the Stormberg district.

March 23.—Roberts reports country to south of Bloemfontein settling down.

March 27.—General Buller dies at Pretoria.

March 29.—Action near Kamek Siding. Boers driven from strong position.—Wepener occupied by Brabant.

April 1.—British convoy and five guns under Colonel Broadwood captured near Bloemfontein Waterworks.

April 4.—Three companies of Royal Irish Rifles and two companies of 9th Mounted Infantry surrounded and captured near Roodersburg.

April 5.—Count de Villiers-Mareuil killed, and a number of Boers taken at Boshof, near Kimerley.

April 9.—Battle at Wepener. Brabant's Colonials being strongly attacked.

April 10.—Boer attempt to outflank Elands-laagte camp defeated.—Wepener holding out bravely.

April 11.—General Gatacre ordered to England, the command of the 3rd Division being given to General Chermans.

April 12.—Report from Boer source of this date that four Boer guns disabled and one captured in a sortie from Wepener on Tuesday.

April 13.—Roberts reports enemy's movement south checked, Wepener holding out well.

April 18.—Carrington reaches Beira in his way to Rhodesia.

April 24.—Boers retire from siege of Wepener.

April 26.—Warren transferred to Griqualand West.

May 3.—Brandfort occupied by Pole-Carew and Tucker.

May 4.—Hunter crosses the Vaal at Windsor-ton.

May 5.—Roberts reaches Vet River. Passage forced.

May 10.—Roberts crosses Zand River.

May 12.—Roberts enters Kroonstad. Great Boer attack on Mafeking result in loss of 75 prisoners.

May 15.—Buller re-occupies Dundee after forcing the Burgersburg position.

May 16.—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24.—Advanced troops cross the Vaal near Parys.

May 27.—Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal River. French reported in Johannesburg.

May 29.—Orange River Colony created.

May 30.—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg.

May 31.—Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry captured near Lindley.

June 3.—Kruger telegraphs to New York determination to fight to bitter end.

June 4.—British lose a convoy near Heilbron.

June 5.—Lord Roberts enters Pretoria unopposed.

June 7.—Boers cut railway communication at Reedersburg, capturing a Militia battalion of the Derbyshire regiment.

June 10.—Gen. Buller crosses Botha's Pass and encamps near the Orange-Transvaal border.

June 11.—3,650 British officers and men released at Pretoria.

June 12.—Laings Nek and Majuba evacuated by the Boers. Schreiner resigns the Cape Premiership.

June 19.—Boden Powell at Pretoria.

June 20.—Lord Roberts grants 5 days' armistice.

July 2.—Gen. Celyville ordered home.

July 7.—800 Derbyshire and Yeomanry prisoners free. Natal-Pretoria line completed.

July 9.—Boer attack on railways repulsed.

#### CLASSIFIED LIST OF VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS OF CHINA.

Viceroyalty. Viceroy. Race.

1. Chihli. . . . . Yu Lu\* . . . . . Manchus.

2. Liangkang. . . . . Liu Kung-yi\* . . . . . Chinese.

3. Hukwang. . . . . Chang Chih-tung\* . . . . . Chinese.

4. Two Kuang. . . . . Li Hung-chang\* . . . . . Chinese.

5. Szechuan. . . . . Kwei Ching\* . . . . . Chinese.

6. Min-che. . . . . Hui Ting-kuei\* . . . . . Chinese.

7. Shen-Kai. . . . . Wei Kuang-sai\* . . . . . (Acting)

8. Yan-Kuei. . . . . Sung Fan\* . . . . . Manchus.

9. Viceroy. . . . . Liberals. 5 } 8

5 Chinese } 8 Conservatives } 3

3 Manchus } 3

Province. Governor. Race.

1. Shantung. . . . . Yuen Shih-kai\* . . . . . Chinese.

2. Shanxi. . . . . Yu Hsiao\* . . . . . Manchus.

3. Honan. . . . . Lu Chuan-li\* . . . . . Chinese.

4. Kiangsu. . . . . Wang Chih-chun\* . . . . . Chinese.

5. Anhui. . . . . Sung Shou\* . . . . . Manchus.

6. Kiangsi. . . . . Yü Lien-sin\* . . . . . Chinese.

7. Hubei. . . . . Yü Yinlin\* . . . . . Chinese.

8. Szechwan. . . . . Liu Shih-tung\* . . . . . Manchus.

9. Kwangtung. . . . . Ts'ao Shou\* . . . . . Chinese.

10. Yunnan. . . . . Huang Hui-sen\* . . . . . Chinese.

11. Kweichow. . . . . Ting Chien-tu\* . . . . . Chinese.

12. Kweichow. . . . . Tang Hua-lai\* . . . . . Chinese.

13. Shensi. . . . . Tuan Fang\* . . . . . (Acting)

14. Shensi. . . . . Tuan Fang\* . . . . . Manchus.

15. Hainan. . . . . Jao Yang-chi\* . . . . . Chinese.

16. Governors. . . . . Liberals. 5 } 15

10 Chinese } 15 Conservatives } 5

5 Manchus } 5

1. Chihli. . . . . No Gov. Viceroy. Chinese.

2. Kansu. . . . . No Gov. Viceroy. Chinese.

3. Fukien. . . . . No Gov. Viceroy. Chinese.

4. Szechuan. . . . . No Gov. Viceroy. Chinese.

5. Liberal and friendly to foreigners.

6. Conservative or anti-foreign.

—N. C. Daily News.

At a certain murder trial a policeman was in the witness box. "How many minutes after the shot was fired did the man die?" said the defendant's counsel. "Two, sir," answered the witness without the least hesitation. "You seem positive about the time," remarked the counsel, with a truculent air. "Now I'm going to test your ability to judge time. I will hold my watch here for two minutes. When you think the time is up, say 'Now.' The lawyer looked very serious, but the policeman seemed perfectly at his ease. He sat staring vacantly at the room, and at the exact second when the two minutes had expired, he said, "Now!" smiling defiantly. Counsel was staggered, and the prosecuting counsel proportionately dejected. At the adjournment for luncheon he slipped the constable on the back. "Constable," said he, "you were a wonder! How did you do it?" "Do it?" replied the constable pointing to a big clock on the opposite wall. "Why, that was dead easy."



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CARL DIETRICH WILHELM BEURMANN, formerly of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, and late of No. 8, Ernst August Platz, in the City of Hanover in the Empire of Germany, Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour Sir JOHN WORRELL CARRINGTON, Knight, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has by virtue of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an order limiting Creditors to the 18th day of October, 1900, for sending in claims against the above Estate. And all Creditors are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1900.  
DEACON & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Administrator with the Will annexed.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHARLES FREDERICK HARTON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour Sir JOHN WORRELL CARRINGTON, Knight, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has by virtue of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an order limiting Creditors to the 1st day of October, 1900, for sending in claims against the above Estate. And all Creditors are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1900.  
DEACON & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Executor.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship  
"THALES"  
Captain Passers will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPELAK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1900. [1900]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
"HAITAN"  
Captain Beach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 11 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPELAK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1900. [1900]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship  
"TELEMASHUS"  
Captain Geyers will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.  
For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1900. [1900]

## AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),  
the 12th July, 1900, at his Sales Rooms, No. 2, Queen's Road Central,  
29 CASES SHERRY, all in good order and condition.  
On View at the Undersigned's.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.  
PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1900. [1900]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),  
the 12th July, 1900, at his Sales Rooms, No. 2, Queen's Road Central,  
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,  
Comprising—  
DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE.  
A Few Handsome PICTURES, Handsomely Framed, including OIL PAINTINGS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.  
One METAL FRAME COTTAGE PIANO, by Grant.  
One COTTAGE PIANO.  
One IRON SAFE and STAND, &c.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.  
V. I. REEDIOS,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1900. [1900]

## OFFICE ENGAGEMENT.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of experience, an appointment as OFFICE MANAGER or SECRETARY, or any employment of a confidential nature. Is a competent accountant, and has been Office Manager of two large Companies.  
First Class Testimonials.  
Address—  
ACCOUNTANT,  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1900. [1900]

## FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S  
CHAMPAGNE, 1893 WHITE SEAL  
\$38.00 per case of 1 dozen quarts  
\$40.00 per case of 2 dozen quarts.  
E. D. KRESMANN & CO.'S  
RED AND WHITE  
BORDEAUX WINES.  
C. G. HIBBERT AND CO.'S  
BOTTLED ALE & STOUT  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [40]

## INTIMATIONS.

## READY IN A FEW DAYS.

## "MOUNTINGS OF THE"

## NAVAL GUNS

## LADYSMITH RELIEF

## COLUMN."

Being a Lecture by  
CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT.

R.N., C.B.,  
and

CAPTAIN A. H. LIMPUS, R.N.

(of H.M.S. Terrible).

Delivered in Hongkong, June 13th, 1900.

The above lecture is being printed by the Hongkong Daily Press, with the kind permission of the Lecturers, and after paying the net cost of production, the entire profits on the sale of the book will be handed over to the Hon. Secretary of the INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The book will be printed on art paper, within covers, and will be ILLUSTRATED with NUMEROUS MAPS and SKETCHES made from Photographs supplied by Captain Scott.

Orders for copies, should be sent in without delay, and should be addressed to the Manager, "Daily Press."

Prices:—  
With Illustrations ..... \$1.  
Bound in Cloth ..... \$1.50  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1900. [1750]

## FOR SALE.

## A FEW OF THE FAMOUS

## HUNTER BICYCLES.

## LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

Price ..... \$140

Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,  
Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1213]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, carrying on the business of Chemists and Druggists, have on the 23rd day of May, 1900, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

HYGIENOL  
in the name of the said A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods, namely:—Deodorisers and Disinfectants in Class 2.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

C. EWENS,  
Solicitor for Applicants,  
36, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1900. [1711]

## THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITIONS COMPANY, LIMITED, have, on the 26th day of March, 1900, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—A square containing the words "HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITION" with the Signature M. HOLZAPFEL & CO. three parallel bars with the signature HOLZAPFEL & CO. on the centre one and representation of a screw propeller with the words "HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITION" COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARKS have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods in Class 1, viz:—Anticorrosive and Anti-fouling Compositions and are intended to be used forthwith by them in respect of the other goods included in Class one.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 11th day of May, 1900.  
DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET, PRAYA CENTRAL

Head Office:—Tokyo.  
Branch Office:—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, and all Ports in JAPAN.

AGENCIES:—  
Mitsui Coal Mines,  
Kumada Coal Mines,  
Yokohama Coal Mines,  
Yokohama Coal Mines,  
No. 1, Onoda Coal Mines,  
Ichimura Coal Mines,  
Kishima Coal Mines,  
Yoshio Coal Mines,  
Yamano Coal Mines,  
Manouka Coal Mines,  
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Limited,  
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited,  
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited,  
Kanagatani Cotton Spinning Mills,  
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills,  
Tokio Cotton Shipping Mills,  
Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mills,  
Onoda Cement Company,  
Imperial Government Paper Mills,  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
M. FUJISE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1899. [27]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1900, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1.—That in pursuance of the provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th and confirmed on the 27th March and since duly registered, the sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being entitled with a sum of \$25 each now standing to the credit of each Share.

2.—That the balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a Call be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all the Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay accordingly.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 36 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the rate of \$12 per centum per annum upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 2nd day of July, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [916]

## OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL CALL of \$0.50 per Share has been made in respect of the "B" Shares in the above-named Company, and that such CALL is PAYABLE to the General Managers on the 17th day of JULY, at the Offices of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1900. [1848]

## THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the necessity for heavy repairs to the Mill, and the temporary absence of Water power caused by the carrying away of the embankment of the Reservoir, very little crushing of ore has been done this year, and as the windings of gold have not been sufficient to pay current expenses, salaries, cost of repairs, cost of new Reservoir, and prospecting, the Directors find it necessary to make the final call of One Dollar per share, and accordingly:—

Notice is hereby given that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1900, the following Resolution was passed:—

That the final CALL of ONE DOLLAR per SHARE upon all the Holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company in respect of all the Shares held by them in the above Company be and the same is hereby made. Such Calls to be paid to the Company at their Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 6th day of August, 1900.

And Notice is also given that in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 6th day of August, 1900, at the rate of \$10 per centum per annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the said 6th day of August, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are particularly requested to note that upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' receipt for payment of the Call together with the Certificate of the Shares in respect of which the Call has been paid an endorsement to that effect will be made upon the certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. GASKELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1924]

## W. B. REW &amp; CO.

NEW BOOKS—NEW GOODS.  
Brassley's Naval Annual, 1900 ..... \$10.00  
Das Echo—by each Mail—Single Copies ..... 25  
Village Life in China, by Author Chinese ..... 450  
Characteristics ..... 450  
Khaki, Part I, Newer's Latest War Picture ..... each 35  
With Roberts to the Transvaal ..... 70  
The Siege of Ladysmith, with 64 Pictures from Photographs, by a Resident Photographer ..... 70  
Phillips' Ready Reference Atlas ..... 650  
Phillips' Student's Atlas ..... 450

NEW STOCK.  
Black and Brown Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.  
Patent Leather Court and Evening Shoes.  
LADIES' SUPERIOR WALKING SHOES.  
Tennis Rackets—Forrester's and Sons (the best make). Ayres and Forrester's Tennis Balls.  
BY NEXT ENGLISH MAIL.  
Mario Correll's New Book, "Boy" ..... \$1.50  
23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [31]

## LOST.

ON Saturday Evening, the 30th June, between the NAVAL YARD and MURRAY PIER, a PAIR OF SPECTACLES.  
Finder will be REWARDED on returning to—  
NAVAL YARD POLICE.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1900. [1898]

## PORTLAND CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & BROS  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1898. [1765]

## COAL STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED  
is now prepared to receive perishable provisions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at Moderate Rates.  
Wm. PARLANE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [89]

## BANKS.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 324,374

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
CHAN K. SHAN, Esq., D. GILLIES, Esq.,  
CHOW T. SHANG, Esq., J. T. LAURE, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed ..... 5%.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [19]

## BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... Yen 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 1,250,000

## HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

JUICHI SOYIN, Esq., President.  
Head Office Manager: TAKESHI DOKI, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe,  
Nagasaki, Kyoto, Nagoya, Tainan,  
Meiji, Hiroshima, Hakodate, Otaru,  
Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy,  
Chungking, Fusan.

HEAD OFFICE—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account ..... 4.35% per annum  
On Fixed Deposits ..... 5.11%  
For 3 months ..... 5% per cent per annum  
For 6 months ..... 6% per cent

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places both in Japan and abroad.  
Further particulars may be obtained on application.

## TAKESHI DOKI,

Manager.  
Taipei, 20th November, 1899. [290]

## THE BANK OF CHINA &amp; JAPAN, LIMITED.

WORKING CAPITAL ..... over £210,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £425,000  
HOLDERS ..... £425,000

## HEAD OFFICE:

36, Nicholas Lane, London.  
BRANCHES:  
Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.

AGENCIES:  
Yokohama, Kobe, Peking, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Java, Lyons, and Paris.

BANKERS:  
The Bank of England and the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited.  
General Manager—F. C. BISHOP.

## INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent  
Fixed Deposits 3 months ..... 4  
Do. 6 months ..... 4  
Do. 12 months ..... 5

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on, and transacts general Banking business with, the above places, Hongkong, 1st May, 1900. [2]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,250,000  
PAID-UP ..... £ 662,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 200,000

## BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 12 months ..... 4%  
" 6 " ..... 3 1/2%  
" 3 " ..... 3%  
" 1 " ..... 2 1/2%

J. THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [20]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2% PER CENT per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
H. M. BEVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [18]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$11,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
N. A. SIBBS, Esq., Chairman.  
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. R. M. Gray, Esq.,  
A. R. H. Esq.,  
Hon. J. J. Kerwick, Esq.,  
D. Meyer Moser, Esq.,  
H. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WARD, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the Daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2% per cent per annum.  
For 6 months, 3% per cent per annum.  
For 12 months, 4% per cent per annum.  
H. M. BEVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [17]

## BANKS.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £525,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.  
" 6 months 3 1/2%  
" 3 months 3%  
" 1 month 2 1/2%

T. E. SANSON,  
Acting Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [21]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 8,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,  
London, Lyons, New York,  
San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay,  
Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
PADE'S BANK, LIMITED.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.  
" 6 months 4%  
" 3 months 3%  
" 1 month 2 1/2%

S. CHOH,  
Hongkong Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [758]

## THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschow).

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
H. SCHOTTLANDER,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [145]

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow,  
Chinkiang, Chungking, Peking,  
Chungking, Fochow, Penang,  
Tientsin, Singapore,  
Swatow.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS  
At 2 1/2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.  
3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
4% " " " 6 months.  
5% " " " 12 months.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [22]

## NEW GOODS.

PLENTY  
IN  
HAND.

D. NOMA,  
12, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Opposite the City Hall,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1900. [1766]

## LEMP'S BEER.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS LIGHT BEER.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, China and Philippine Islands—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1900. [1952]

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

• AUCTIONEERS, &amp;c.

PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer, Appraiser and  
Commission Agent.HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share  
and General Brokers, corner Ice House  
Street and Praya Central.GEO. T. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer, Valuer and Goods Broker,  
Duddell Street.V. I. REMEDIOS,  
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,  
4, Queen's Road Central.

## BOARD AND LODGING

STAG HOTEL,  
148 and 150, Queen's Road Central,  
Comfortable and Cheap.THE WESTERN HOTEL,  
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day,  
80 and 82, Queen's Road West.

## BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,  
The only office in China having European  
trained workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

W. BREWITT & CO.,  
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book  
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road  
(under Hongkong Hotel).

## BUILDERS

KANG ON,  
Contractor, 39, D'Aguiar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.

## CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &amp;c.

THE PHARMACY,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated  
Waters, Dealers in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.WATKINS, L.D. APOTHECARY, HALL 66,  
Queen's Road Central, Cigars, Aerated  
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

## CURIO DEALERS

FUJIYAMA & CO.,  
Importers, Exporters and Dealers in Japan-  
ese Curios, 9, D'Aguiar St., and at Kobe.KUN & KOMOR,  
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,  
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.KWONG HING,  
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware, 53a,  
Queen's Road Central.

## DENTISTS

WONG HOI,  
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.WONG TAI FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

## DINING ROOMS

THE COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE,  
Breakfast, Dinner, Supper, Wines, etc.,  
with Meals, 34, Queen's Road.

## DRAPELERS

EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.,  
Milliners, Silk Mercers, Haberdashers,  
Low Prices, 37, 39, Wellington Street.WING HOP,  
Ladies Tailor, Dressmaker, Draper, 62,  
Wellington Street.SEE WOO,  
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter, 67 and 69,  
Queen's Road.

## FLOUR MERCHANTS

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,  
Merchant Millers, San Francisco,  
Eastern Branch, Foulder Street,  
WILLIAM WHITLEY, Manager.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859,  
Every Household Requisite, Depot for  
Bosman's Kodak Films and Accessories,  
17a, Queen's Road Central.LI KWONG LOONG,  
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-  
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

## GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES,  
SUB-AGENTS LONDON, LTD.,  
8 and 10 D'Aguiar Street,  
Provision and General Merchants.H. TIE,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Groceries,  
Best Goods, Lowest Rates. Try Charles  
Evaporated Cream, 16, D'Aguiar  
Street.

## JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,  
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-  
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood  
Furniture, Opposite Post Office, 36,  
Queen's Road Central.MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.SUN SHING, Established 1840,  
Silks, Gossams, Crêpe-Shawls, Chinaware,  
Ivory, etc., Gold and Silversmiths and  
Engravers, 90, Queen's Road Central.WAH LOONG,  
Gold and Silversmiths, Silk Dressing, Crêpe  
Shawls, Ivory, Lacquerware, Fans,  
Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, Fea-  
thers, 89, Queen's Road Central.

## THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

EASTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING  
COMPANY, Head Office, 62a, Queen's  
Road Central. Fittings of every de-  
scription for the ACETYLENE LIGHT at  
lowest rates.HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

• MERCANTILE AGENT

WOODS & CO.,  
Duddell Street, Agents for American and  
European Export Houses.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

E. HING,  
Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Mod-  
ern Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.MEE CHEUNG,  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent  
Enlargement, Groups, Views, etc. Devel-  
opment Works, Amateurs' Requisites.M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST,  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements. Work  
done for Amateurs, 3a, Queen's Road, Cl.YEE CHUN,  
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's  
Road, Central.H. YEEA,  
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield  
Arcade, Queen's Road Cl. also Wanchai.  
Amateur's Requisites a Specialty.

## PRINTING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## RAFFIA FURNITURE

WOO KEE, Late HANG CHEUNG SHING,  
Raffia Chairs, Mattings, Bamboo Blinds,  
etc., 73, Queen's Road Central.KWONG TAI LOY,  
Raffia Furniture, Bamboo, Blinds, Mat-  
tings all Colours, 18, Praya Central.SANG MOW,  
Raffia Furniture, Bamboo, Screens, Mat-  
ting of all Colours, 42, Queen's Road, Cl.

## SILK GOODS DEALERS

DHUNAMAL CHELLARAM,  
Dealer in Indian, Chinese, and Japanese  
Silk and Fancy Goods, also Art Works,  
2, D'Aguiar Street.THE GLOBE (TRAVELLER'S) CHINA,  
Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods,  
Cashmere Shawls, Spanish Wines and  
Manila Cigars, 12, D'Aguiar Street.SINCERE & CO.,  
Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Table Covers,  
etc., Wholesale and Retail, 122, Queen's  
Road Central and 122, Wellington St.WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL,  
Wholesale and Retail Importers and  
Exporters, India, China, and Japanese  
Silks, Cashmere Shawls and Ceylon  
Lace, 46, Queen's Road, Cl.

## SILK LACE MANUFACTURERS

FR. BLUNCE,  
Exporters of Real Hand-made Torchon Lace  
in Silk, Linen and Cotton, Grasscloth and  
Silk Embroideries, Hand-made Silk  
and Linen Lace Curtains made to  
order, 17, Queen's Road, Central.

## STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,  
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,  
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-  
chants, 68, Praya Central.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Tailors and Outfitters, Pianoforte Dealers,  
Shipchandlers, Furniture Dealers and  
Upholsterers, Wine and Spirit Mer-  
chants.MORE & SEIMUND,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Com-  
mission Agents and General Store-  
keepers, 17, Praya Central.

## TAILORS

AH-MEN, HING-CHEONG & CO.,  
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters, Queen's  
Road Central, Old Club Site.  
Branch: A-MAN, opposite City Hall.R. HAUGHTON & CO.,  
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,  
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.HUNG YUEN,  
Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiers,  
Drapers, 85, Queen's Road, Central.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Queen's Road.TAK CHEONG,  
Tailors, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Hatters,  
Hosiers, and Drapers. Chinese Silk of  
all kinds, 10, & 12, Queen's Rd. Central.YEE SANG FAT & CO.,  
Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,  
Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs, Opposite Post  
Office, Queen's Road Central.

## TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Los FILIPINOS,"  
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars, 25,  
Pottinger Street.KRUSE & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Havana and Manila  
Cigars, Egyptian Cigarettes, Dealers in  
Fancy Goods, Agents,  
Cannought House, Queen's Road.VICTORIA CIGAR DEPOT,  
1 and 2, Levee Street East, AGENTS FOR  
W. KENNEDY & CO., 37, Calle San  
Jacinto, Manila, "Windsor Lady" and  
"The Jockey" Cigars.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road  
and Calle Anloague, Manila.

## AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY  
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
CHADWICK KEW  
(LATE OF POATE & NORRIS).

Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [1750]

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, 9th June.

The French are now in a state something between antipathy and indifference respecting the triumph of British arms in the Transvaal. All their predictions about the success of the Boers are falsified; all their hopes have been deceived. One event was never imagined, even by a seven months' anglophobe, that ex-President Paul Kruger in bolting would leave his wife behind in the care of the English at Pretoria. Sir Alfred Milner is now being spoken of for the Governorship of the Colonies. "The time is due for his reappearance on the stage," writes a French journal. The English on the Continent testify he is the right man for the right place. The French hope that the deserted Pretoria will be raised to the rank of the capital of the colony of the Vaal. Sir A. Milner is reported to have the two new colonies so divided into voting or electoral centres, that the rebellious districts will be neutralized by those known to be loyal. The curtain falls on the last act of the war. Martial law and some flying squadrons will soon clear away the sporadic groups of no-securitists.

The White-tie holiday brought the record of daily attendance at the Exhibition up to 515,000. If it could only be maintained! The show is now in all its glory. The electric light displays, in palaces and revolving cascades, and rivulets of varied colours, could not be more charming. The throng of visitors is not markedly inconvenient—there is room for all. "Do come," say the commissioners, in the words of an invitation to a Doreen meeting. The flowers are so beautiful, and they are in no way affected in their brilliancy by the electric light, gas being absent. The real business of the show is commencing. There was a royal surprise when Leo XIII. delegated his Nuncio to inaugurate and bless the Optical Palace, the house of the 70-yards telescope that brings the moon close to our side. His Holiness so far forgets the Decalogue, as to wish he had that "sky-scaper" fitted up at the Vatican. The Italians, remembering Galileo, might mistake it for a "Long Tom." Let no one omit paying for a peep through the long tube; he will believe "the Devil's in the moon for mischief." Descend to the cellar-hall of the same building, and study the habits and manners of the "luminescent microbes," flicking, tumbling, and "effervescing" like a glass of lemonade. They are prepared in Lyons, and conveyed in glass-bottles to the show. They beat glow-worms hollow, and can shine for at least ten days, if the water supplied them, and the air also, be free from all disease germs. The Municipal Councilors ought to study the new light (close to it, you can read a newspaper) for they are said not to sleep owing to the Coal Gas Company charging six sous for a cubic metre of gas. President Loubet has inaugurated on the French colonies. He visited the chief Pagoda, where specimens of all the products of Indo-China were well displayed and classified. He was received to the strains of Madagascan music; each colony gave a ballad from their "best native" ditties as M. Loubet entered. One galloped from Tonkin to Saigon, then to Dahomey to West Africa, the Gold Coast, and General, not forgetting the Congo (less Fashoda) the Soudan, up to the last grab at Morocco. It was an agreeable and most profitable run. It would be an improvement to post up-to-date in each colony its actual cost to France; what the value of imports and exports to France; raw and manufactured materials, most in evidence. A linguistic professor harpooned the President for fully five minutes by Shewsbury clock, to listen to his system by which any nation could be learned in the twinkling of an eye. Another advanced patriot entertained him with a speech—happily doctored of several metres of its length—by which civilization was assured if the French language was only understood. He had got time to illustrate it by the help which France extended to the liberty-loving brother Boer.

President Loubet felt really glad when he arrived at Tunis—closing his weather-eye to the Transvaal pavilion, and its half-mast high flag, erected by the "faithful" Dr. Leyds. Here the Bardic band executed a kind of Wedding March air. All the sellers of praying-carpet had covered with a piece of their goods, the alley which the President traversed, and preceded him, spritzing bottles of perfume, as he walked along. It was near déjeuner hour, and the scene actually provoked one from feeling hungry. There are no complaints about the facilities for eating at the Exhibition; the sanitary inspectors rigorously inspect all the liquids and solids; no practical joke of any kind will be tolerated. Excepting in the cuisine of their own nation, it would be well for visitors not to try experiments with their stomachs on the menus of other countries—says a few people who are well known. "The official lectures on the contents of the Show have commenced at the Palace of the Fine Arts; the visitor has each day, a fortnight in advance, the subject to be treated, and can thus select. Every group of exhibitors will be thus dealt with, so if anxious to attend any of the lectures, illustrated in all the details by the

objects in the class shown, the daily official guide must be consulted. It was proposed that all lectures be printed in French, German, and English. This idea was approved of, but the expense would be much too great. It will, however, be adopted as regards agriculture. English, so dear to the German financial world, is an agreeable northern suburb of Paris. Near to it is the Devil race-course, which of late does duty as an arena for bull-baiting. Last year a bull, while being worried to death, jumped over the enclosure, among the sight-seers, and escaped into a field of beet, where it was shot by the police. It is alleged that the law is powerless to suppress bull-fights, but the Government is ready with a bill to confer all powers required. Will it become law? Deil organised a bull-fight on the occasion of last Whit-Monday. Heamoff, but the spectators were not numerous; the tickets cost 50 francs; after they could be had for one franc. The programme stated that six bulls would be killed, and they were; the horses of two *placiers* were ripped up, and the bulls were very cruelly massacred, owing to the incompetence of the *Spadas*, who ought to stab the bull to death by planting his sword in the spine; instead, he did so in the thigh of the animal, when the bull tossed him up in the air, receiving him upon his horns. Other *matadors* arrived; the bull fell dead, and even the horse brought to drag the carcass out of the arena rebelled against the task. The whole business was terrific and was received with mixed protests and applause. A Swedish spectator, sick at the bungling, fired his revolver at the *matador*, and wounded him slightly. It is not absolutely impossible that the Legislature, after legalising betting on the race course, might allow bull-fights, on condition that some of the gate-money is handed over for the poor, and for the amelioration of the bovine race in France. As for the morality of so doing, that matter is self-evident.

The gravity of the Chinese question has taken France as if were, unaware. "She is not prepared to handle the subject, nor does she know where the crisis is; it is likely she will be a more flapper to Russian action—similarly as the Masovits acts for her in Egypt. No one believes that the civilized power will ever agree to adopt a common policy, each has its own eye to grind, that assists the Boers. While the Salvation Army thinks what it will do, the whites scattered over China are being massacred wholesale. If Russia fights for her own hand so as to have and to hold Peking, others will follow suit elsewhere in the Empire. England is not considered as following a spiritual policy—she is slow to act, as usual.

The supplementary Naval Estimates of France amount to 20 millions sterling, to be expended in eight years—two and a half millions annually, so that all will be ready for the Millennium in 1907. There will be extra millions for coast defences, and other accessories. Of course, England by then will have her Federated Empire well in hand; happily Pretoria is seated on a bed of gold, as Kruger says, just as Amsterdam is on herding pines. Germany by 1907 will have a good fleet, so will the United States, and Russia and kindred peace-makers must make a provision in ships.

The "Yellow Danger" may keep all the European nations well occupied. France is awkwardly situated about Morocco; she is making snail bites at the Sultanate, and the new Sultan becomes as cautious as a fox. If France be drawn into the mill over China, she will have difficult cards to play in Algeria, as well as with the followers of El Soussi.

Ex-Mar Minister the Marquis de Gallifet expressed the consumption of all alcoholic drinks in the canisters. That is really a boon and blessing for the army. Hygienists toast in fermented beverages the names of the general and predict that the health and strength of the soldiers will be renewed thereby. The Minister of Marine, M. de Lamoignon, is not at all pleased for his half-and-half way of dealing with the drink-fund in the Navy. He "tolerates" the consumption of alcoholic beverages when under the surveillance of officers. It is precisely among sailors, in the Marine, as well as in the merchant service, that alcohol produces its worst consequences. The drink-drinks in foreign countries are condemned by all as veritable death-traps; consequently there should be no half measures. By all means, let it be the whole hog or none. "Brandy for heroes" was what Burke said. Cabbies see no reason why he ought not. Like other professions, make hay while the sun shines—that is the Exhibition. One company that has the largest number of cabs—the "Général," has 1,500 drivers alone, and 7,000 accessory employees. The week of the Grand Prix, which is just at hand, is a Bonanza time for cabbies for getting nothing of the World's Fair. The two rival cab companies will benefit by the declared strike. The men are supplied with vehicles, horse and uniform, and in return are expected to pay the Company daily, as they do, 17 fr. 25 centimes. In 1899, the cabbies had to pay 44 centimes more. They demand at present to refund their employers 1 fr. per day less. Point blank refusal; response, an immediate strike. The cabbies have obtained several concessions from the Company, such as a premium of 100 frs. at the close of December for 320 days' constant work; they receive now their uniforms free, for which they were charged 100 frs. The omnibus men are not quite content with their situation; the Exhibition has grown much work upon them. Their company replies, "Wait till the Big Show is over, and we will see what present we can allow." The men object to be caught by that chaff. They would prefer the bird in the hand.

**Sore Throat**

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY'S FLUID'."

Sir MORRIS MACKENZIE, M.D.  
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with  
**CONDY'S FLUID**  
the only safe  
"CONDY'S FLUID" is an improvement of  
all Chemicals and Remedies. Beware of Imitation.

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A writer on the genial ways of the people of Hynd records a beautiful dialogue. A Swiss sportsman was found shooting birds on the island without leave. He was taken before the magistrate and asked who he was. "I am a foreigner," he said. "What nationality?" "Swiss." The magistrate at once turned to his secretary and asked if the Swiss had a navy. "No," was the reply. "Then put the brute in prison."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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0.25 per bottle.散開通 TUNG KWAN SAN, or "Army  
Medical Powder," 50 cents per bottle.散打跌 TIT TA SAN, or "Falling and  
Hitting Medical Powder." Price at  
50 cents per bottle. Made from the best  
selected ingredients to be used for the above  
Oil and Powder.

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KWONG CHI KOON is one of the largest  
Native Drug shops in Canton, employing  
about 300 men. The Proprietor, Mr. U Yam  
Ting, is a man of great energy and business  
capacity, and is also very benevolent, giving  
away thousands of dollars worth of medicine in  
charity, mostly with an eye to the main ob-  
ject. He has many technicians as to the  
efficacy of his medicines from officials, scholars  
and business men. Like the Chinese generally  
he has great faith in medicine and is desirous of  
extending his business to foreign countries,  
giving people of western lands the benefit of his  
medicines.

He has submitted to the formulas of some  
of his preparations for examination, giving full  
explanation as to the medical qualities of the  
ingredient. I have found the Tung Kwan San  
or Army Medical Powder and the Tit Ta San  
or Falling and Bruising Medical Powder com-  
posed of Musk, Burors, Camphor, Rhubarb, two  
kinds of gum, with red oxide of mercury and  
yellow sulphide of arsenic, animal and vegetable  
chemicals which are known in western pharmacy.  
Besides this it contains gold leaf, tigers and  
dragons bones, shavings of analopend rhinoceros  
horns, which I have shown him that chemical  
science proves to be inert, he proposes to omit  
from the medicine prepared for foreign use.

The medicine is to be chiefly used as a stimu-  
latory, as is put up in small metal bottles by  
which it can be injected into the nostrils.

The small amount of oxide of mercury and  
sulphide of arsenic will not be dangerous used  
in this way.

(Signed) J. G. KEER.

Canton.

Directions are given according to the Chinese  
method of using the medicines.

The nature of the oil is very mild, but its  
action is exceedingly good, possessing won-  
derfully curative effects in both internal and  
external diseases. As it is an invaluable medi-  
cine it should be kept on hand ready for use by  
all persons, whether at home or abroad.

## DIRECTIONS.

For external use rub the oil on the temples,  
forehead, between the eyebrows, back of the  
ears and neck, on the chest and back on the  
abdomen or wherever the pain or soreness is  
located. It must be rubbed on for 5 minutes. For  
toothache put a little in the tooth on cotton  
and rub on the gums. The oil has beneficial  
effects in headache, fainting, colds, sore throat,  
stomach-ache, colic pains, rheumatism, num-  
bness of the limbs, pain in the back, cramp,  
local swelling and inflammations, influenza,  
diarrhoea, toothache, pains in the head and cor-  
vulsions after childbirth, prickly heat, boils,  
and mesquite bites.

Internally the dose is five drops in a little  
water, and it is to be repeated every two or  
three hours, at the same time using it ex-  
ternally.

The proprietor of the Kwong Chi Koon  
Drug Store of Canton has placed in my hands  
for examination a number of his preparations  
with the recipe for each.

His "U I YAU" "As you wish Oil" has a  
wide circulation and is very much used. It is  
composed of aromatic and stimulant herbs and  
barks, most of which are well known in our  
pharmaceuticals, together with pingpin (a costly  
kind of camphor) hiphops wort, oris root, with  
two or three other less known articles, but none  
of the objectionable substances which enter  
into many Chinese medicines. It is one of the  
combinations which has real merits and  
it is not strange that it has attained so wide a  
reputation for the relief of maladies for which  
it is recommended.

(Signed) Doctor J. G. KEER.

Canton, China.

Any order please apply to—  
Messrs. DARTLEY & CO.,  
No. 19, Queen's Road Central,  
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of our Goods.

KWONG CHI KOON.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1900. [1372]

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